

MILLION AND HALF BOND ISSUE HERE

Finance Committee Recommends It for Water, Sewers and Schools.

COUNCIL TO PASS IT WITHOUT FIGHT

All Departments of City Government Indorse Most Extensive Plan of Improvements Projected in Recent Years.

Water Mains to Reach 8,000 Houses.

FOR the completion of the sewerage system, the construction of water mains, both in the city and in the annexed territory, both for houses and for business, and for the service and added fire protection, the completion of the new High School Building, and the improvement of the graded schools, the Council Committee on Finance last night recommended the immediate issue of \$1,500,000 of 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, said to be the largest single bond issue in the history of the city of Richmond. The action of the committee carries out the whole scheme prepared by City Engineer Bolling for trunk and lateral sewers, at a cost of \$941,000; the construction of water mains on all streets in the city, at a cost of \$210,000; and the completion of the new High School Building, at a cost of \$250,000, including equipment, \$275,000.

The balance of \$1,000,000 provided in the \$1,500,000 issue, will be used for the construction and reconstruction of graded schools.

The main provisions of the proposition have now been indorsed by three committees of the Council—Streets, Water and Finance. No one had raised a doubt as to the enormous amount of work contemplated, and with the action taken by the Finance Committee last night, after an extended conference with the City Auditor, City Engineer and City Attorney, the way seems to be clear to make the most gigantic public work in the history of the city.

The ordinance, as recommended, provides that the bonds shall be issued under the direction of the Finance Committee, to be sold as funds are needed for the various purposes of the city. While the total issue authorized will bring the city painfully close to the limit of its bonded indebtedness under its charter, it was pointed out that some of the work contemplated would be paid for more than a year, this including one of the great trunk sewers, which City Engineer Bolling estimates will take at least a year to build.

In 1910 there will be a new volume of revenue based on the taxable values taken into the city. Should the plans for replacing the Free Bridge not be included in the agreement for consolidation, it is argued that the bridge may be covered by special bonds, or by the bridge on the city's bond limit.

Fulfill Pledge to New Citizens.
Chairman Pollard, of the Finance Committee, Chairman Mills, of the Water Committee, and Chairman Adams, of the Streets Committee, were the leaders in the proposed improvement. It was argued that by the construction of these sewers and water mains the city's pledge to its recently annexed territory, to provide for the same, was being fulfilled. It was also pointed out that the city's bond limit is not a hard and fast limit, but that it can be increased by the city's bond limit.

The committee debated at some length the question of making the bonds for sewers within the bond limit, or whether it would be better to issue the bonds secured on the water and sewerage system outside the bond limit, by submitting the whole question to a popular vote, in accordance with the provision in the city charter.

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Opens Up Clay Ward.
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IN LION COUNTRY

Mr. Roosevelt and Party Reached the Hunting Grounds Last Night.

KAPITA PLAINS, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, April 23.—Theodore Roosevelt has reached the hunting grounds and to-night he will spend his first night in Africa under canvas. A big camp has been arranged near the railroad station here for the Roosevelt expedition, and last night lions were prowling about in the vicinity of the tents. The country is green, owing to the recent rains, and there is every prospect of good sport. The committee of guides are plentiful and the hunters will have no time in getting their hands on the lion.

The special train bearing the Roosevelt party from Mombasa arrived here at 12 o'clock this afternoon. Only the members of the party and the acting governor of the protectorate, and the other officials, who came up from Mombasa, continued on to the camp established for Mr. Roosevelt. The camp is a most elaborate. The caravan will have to travel in the morning.

There are thirteen tents for the Europeans and their horses and sixty tents for the natives. The only movie camera in the party is the one owned by Mr. Roosevelt. All the native porters of the expedition were lined up on the platform when the Roosevelt Special pulled in, and as Mr. Roosevelt stepped down from the train they shouted a salute in his honor.

Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed at the station by Sir Alfred Pease, who will be his host on the Athi River. Roosevelt is dressed to-day in a khaki suit and white helmet. The weather is bright and warm.

Mr. Roosevelt is intensely interested in the country, and expressing his gratitude and delight at the hospitality shown him by the acting governor and Mrs. Jackson. The caravan awaiting the Roosevelt party includes four head men, nine gun-bearers, two porters, two hunters, and nine horses.

Mr. Zelas is going on a lion hunt with Mr. McMillan. He is not attached to the Roosevelt party, but is a member of the party licensed to shoot lions. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Zelas, Major Meade and Mr. Hilder are on the caravan.

There was a magnificent view of snow-capped Kilimanjaro.

Pease was seen from the train, including about twenty giraffes, with their young, close to the line. There were also many other animals, including zebu, dikik, guinea fowl, ostriches in great number and one rhinoceros.

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TUCKER SPEAKS IN MANN'S HOME CITY

Candidate Is Given Enthusiastic Reception by Surprisingly Large Audience.

HE SCOUTS CHARGE OF UNFAIRNESS TO MANN

Declares Judge Has Made His Own Bed and Does Not Want to Lie in It—Meeting a Revelation to Both Friends and Opponents.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, 102 North Spencer Street, Petersburg, Va., April 23.

Judge Mann's home city to-night, Hon. Harry S. George Tucker was given an enthusiastic reception, and his audience was much larger than the one Judge Mann addressed in his opening speech. The meeting was surprisingly large, considering the bad weather, and the fact that Petersburg has been regarded as Judge Mann's stronghold. The main hall of the Academy was crowded. Many people were in the balcony and on the stage, and the large audience showed its enthusiasm from the beginning to the close of the meeting.

Mr. Tucker was introduced by Dr. Burke, Democratic city chairman, and was greeted with applause and cheers. He spoke of the pleasure of his visit to Petersburg, of his previous visits to the city in his life work for "the undying principles of Democracy," and of the active part he had taken since 1876 in every campaign, State and national, for Democratic government.

As a candidate for Governor Mr. Tucker declared that if there is a question before the people to-day on which they want his opinion, they can get it, because he has nothing to conceal.

Nothing Unfair.
Mr. Tucker very briefly referred to the charge made against him in his discussion with Judge Mann at Boydton. This charge had not come from his opponent, he said, but from his headquarters. Mr. Tucker stated the terms on which the discussion took place, and as he accepted the terms, he said that the latter had made his own bed and then did not want to lie in it. He said he would be glad to meet Judge Mann on every hustling in Virginia and give him equal terms. He urged the charge of unfairness at Boydton.

Mr. Tucker first discussed the liquor question, and declared that he stood unalterably for the great principle of self-government, and that it is for the people to determine for itself what is best for it.

This principle, he said, from the earliest days has been the vital foundation of Democracy. He stated that he favored local option, not only on the liquor question, but in the fishing game, fence, road and school laws and in everything that affected the governments. Local option he declared was the right and the granite foundation of Democracy, and that it is against the principle of local option.

Mr. Tucker said that he would veto a bill passed by the Legislature for the purpose of prohibition, but would sign a bill substituting local option for the prohibition. He said that the people have the right to vote on all questions affecting their interests, but he would veto against State-wide prohibition because he is a local option man, and it is against the principle of local option.

Judge Mann has stated that he would vote for State prohibition.

Mr. Tucker discussed Judge Mann's record as a railroad lawyer and Senator, and very humorously commented on his thirty-five years' devotion to temperance work and then voting against taxing the sale of liquor on railroad cars, and he brought down the house laughing at the expense of Mr. Mann. He was entirely courteous, however, in all his reference to Judge Mann.

Mr. Tucker advocated improvement in the public schools and favored good teachers. He paid glowing tribute to the Confederate soldiers and to the men who have been engaged here, as well as in all others for the welfare and best interests of mankind. The preacher stands as the representative of his Lord and his country, and the preacher has been the very personification of the work of the schoolhouse. The preacher laid the foundation for education, and has been its friend in all ages, whether it was conducted by state or church, and the preacher has been the very personification of the work of the schoolhouse.

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SWAP SLAVE FUND FOR EDUCATION

Duty of North to Help End Illiteracy in South, Says Dr. Lee.

RAPS CONGRESS FOR GREAT AID TO NAVY

Speaker at Educational Conference Declares Money Could Be Used for More Useful Purpose—Session Ends With Striking Addresses.

CLOSING the most successful session in its history with an eloquent address, Dr. J. H. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., the Educational Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned last night, and it was announced that it will probably hold its next meeting in Nashville in March, 1910.

The is not definitely determined upon as the board of education, a collateral institution, fixes these details, but Dr. J. H. Lee, its secretary, said the meeting would most likely be in Nashville at that time, as the Religious Education Association will be in session then, and there is a move on foot to merge the two organizations, so as to operate in a wider field.

In the absence of Bishop Galloway, the president of the conference, who is detained at his home by sickness, Dr. Hammond returned the cheer of both the board and the conference to the Broad Street Church, the people of the city and the Methodistists of Virginia for their hospitality, and declared that the delegates and visitors had enjoyed being here so much that they were really sorry that the time had arrived for their departure.

Rev. W. Ashbury Christian, of this city, responded briefly, saying how glad Richmond people had been to have the conference here, and expressing the hope that it would meet here again.

Three sessions were held again yesterday, making seven in all, the first having been on Wednesday night. During these three sessions, there have been more than twenty speeches and papers submitted to the conference. All of the speakers have been highly interested in the subject of "illiteracy in the South" from different standpoints.

Mostly in the Mountains.
Many of the most prominent ministers and college men in the South have made addresses, and all the sessions have been highly interesting. Most of them have touched upon the fact that it was in the mountain sections that the largest percentage of illiteracy is to be found, and they have put forward suggestions for the education of the children there.

Various causes and remedies for illiteracy have been suggested. One speaker contended that the war was the cause, and at least one strongly urged compulsory education as the remedy. Rev. W. Ashbury Christian presided last night, and the speakers were Bishop James Atkins, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Rev. James W. Lee, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga. Bishop Atkins is vice-president of the conference, and was forced by another engagement to leave the city on an early train, and for this reason his address was very brief.

Dr. Lee spoke about an hour, his remarks being vigorous. He declared in all of ten minutes, on the subject of illiteracy, that he had in mind the education of the children of the South, if possible.

Bishop Atkins Speaks.
The first speaker last night was Bishop Atkins, whose subject was "The Pastor as an Educational Force." "It cannot be too often repeated," he said, "that I am a great interest and importance. I will call your attention, however, to one thought," he continued, "and that is, the pastor is the leader in the line of work in which you have been engaged here, as well as in all others for the welfare and best interests of mankind. The preacher stands as the representative of his Lord and his country, and the preacher has been the very personification of the work of the schoolhouse. The preacher laid the foundation for education, and has been its friend in all ages, whether it was conducted by state or church, and the preacher has been the very personification of the work of the schoolhouse."

Dr. Lee followed, and delivered the final speech of the conference. It was a strong appeal for education, and at times the speaker, who is looked upon as one of the most distinguished Methodist preachers and orators in the South, was almost dramatic in his delivery.

He referred to a recent story in one of the magazines by a man who had disguised his identity by entering as a student at various "Blacks" colleges. The story is entitled "Blacks of the Rock of Ages," and sets out that the author discovered that many of the ablest professors in the colleges he visited are teaching the doctrine that God, virtue and truth are merely conventional, and that there is nothing eternal about either.

ADMINISTRATION NARROW WINNER

Mrs. Scott Elected President-General of D. A. R. by Eight Votes.

TELLERS COUNTED BALLOTS ALL NIGHT

Mrs. Story, the Defeated Candidate, Thanked Her Followers for Their Support and Moved to Make Election Unanimous, Which Was Not Done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—After twenty hours devoted to counting and recounting the ballots cast yesterday, the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day found the honors of the biennial election of their society divided between the administration and the anti-administration forces. The big fight of the congress was won by the administration in the election of Mrs. Matilda B. Tulloch, to be president-general. The second office in point of honor, that of vice-president-general in charge of organizations, however, went to the anti-administration followers by the election of Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, of this city.

With a majority over Mrs. William C. Scott, of Illinois, to be president-general, Mrs. Tulloch received eight votes out of 873 ballots cast. Mrs. Scott's victory goes down upon the records of the society as one of the most closely contested in the history of the organization.

Scarcely had the first wave of disapproval against the narrow defeat of Mrs. Story swept over her followers before action was taken to renew the fight to elect the retiring New York representative as president-general two years hence, when Mrs. Scott's term of office will expire.

Tellers Counted All Night.
So close an election stirred the congress beyond all precedent. The election was characterized by a bitterness that prevented the notion of Mrs. Story to make the election of her rival unanimous being adopted, with dissent from a group of anti-administration delegates. All night long the tellers counted the ballots for president-general.

Each ballot was read three times in order that no mistake might be made.

Down among the delegates, Mrs. Story smiled with disquiet interest. Mrs. Scott was not present.

Mrs. Scott Elected.
"The number necessary for an election is 435," announced Mrs. Avery impressively. "Mrs. Matilda B. Tulloch, of Illinois, received 435."

The Scott followers did not wait to hear how many votes Mrs. Story had received. Applause became common place in the pandemonium that followed. Gray-haired women waved whatever they could seize, and some of the daughters even cast some of their dignities to the winds and shouted.

Mrs. Story made her way to the platform and in a few words and with emotion represented the thousands who had voted for her and asked for justice and support be given to Mrs. Scott. She then moved that the election be made unanimous. Cries of "No!" "No!" greeted her, but Mrs. McLean put the question. Although an evident majority voted in the affirmative, several answered in the negative.

Mrs. John V. Murphy, of Ohio, relieved a tense situation by stating that although Mrs. Scott was absent, she felt that Mrs. Scott would not want the election to be made unanimous unless it was so in fact.

Ovation to Mrs. Scott.
After several gifts to retiring officers and a presentation of Mrs. Scott, she arrived in the hall. Her reception was almost as hearty as that which greeted the announcement of her election. She responded briefly to her introduction as the next president-general.

During the afternoon, the attention of the society was attracted by the unveiling of a memorial to Alexander V. Waite, to the pall-bearers at George Washington's funeral and an entertainment by the Children of the American Revolution.

The congress to-day approved the election of the various State regents. They included: Alabama, Mrs. Robert A. McClellan; Arkansas, Mrs. John Barrow; Florida, Mrs. J. M. Mahoney; Georgia, Mrs. P. W. Godfrey; Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah H. Chenault; North Carolina, Mrs. John Van Landingham; South Carolina, Mrs. J. M. Mahoney; Tennessee, Mrs. William G. Spencer; Texas, Mrs. Seabrook Sydney; Virginia, Mrs. Samuel N. Jamison.

FOR FREE OLEO

Southern Committee Appears Before Senate Committee on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Senators Bailey, McLaughlin, Overman, Doolittle and Martin to-day introduced to Senators Smoot and Sherman, of the Finance Committee of the Senate, representatives of cotton oil mills of the South.

President R. F. Monroe, of the American Cotton Seed Oil Company, and President L. W. Haskell, of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, were the principal speakers. They ask for the admission free of oleostearine, which is used in the manufacture of lard compounds with cotton seed oil as the basis. They asserted that the best trout controls all of the oleostearine product and that it demands 55 cents a pound from the lard compound manufacturers. They contend that the same product can be bought in Germany for 10 cents a pound, and that if the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is removed the same rate could be obtained in this country. Members of the Finance Committee believe that oleostearine could not be introduced into the United States from Germany because of the operation of the meat inspection law, which requires the inspection of cattle on the hoof and at different stages in the manufacture of beef products, of which oleostearine is one.

NOTED PUBLISHER DEAD

Peter F. Collier Succumbs to Apoplexy While at Riding Academy.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Peter F. Collier, founder and publisher of Collier's Weekly, died suddenly to-night of apoplexy at the riding club.

Mr. Collier's illness came suddenly. Dr. F. Tilden Brown was hastily called in to attend to the publisher, who was found dead when he arrived.

Peter F. Collier was known principally as the founder, chief owner and editor of Collier's Weekly. In this he was associated with his only son, Peter F. Collier, who, with the widow, survive him.

Born in Ireland in 1849, he arrived in this country when a young man and settled in Cincinnati, where he was educated. He came to New York more than thirty years ago, where he started the publishing house and amassed a large fortune in the subscription business by publishing periodicals.

Mr. Collier was an enthusiast on outdoor sports, being an expert horse rider, and almost daily was in the saddle. He had many fine saddle horses and was a member of many hunting and riding clubs.

EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON
Violent Disturbances, but Little Damage, and No One Hurt.

LISBON, April 23.—A series of violent earth shocks occurred here to-night, and seismic disturbances, according to reports from various places, were felt throughout the whole of Portugal. For a time fears were entertained of a serious shock, but the earthquake of 1875, which demolished the city.

No material damage was done, although the ground rose and fell in wave-like motions; buildings swayed and the walls of a number of old houses were broken. No one was hurt, but in various parts of the city fires broke out and a condition of great alarm prevailed.

Several of the broken walls threatened to collapse, and it is believed that some of the houses have been damaged in their interiors.

King Manuel, accompanied by his aides, appeared on the streets and took a prominent part in encouraging the firemen and reassuring the terrified population.

The House of Lords, which was sitting at the time, was thrown into a great panic. Several of the members were thrown to the floor and it seemed as though the walls of the building would be shaken to the ground. However, withstood the shocks well, and there was no perceptible damage.

DECISION RESERVED

Minority Stockholders Seek to Prevent Steel Company's Sale.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Decision was reserved by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court to-day on an application by counsel for Louis Marcan, a minority stockholder in the Southern Steel Company, for an injunction restraining the reorganization committee of that corporation from acquiring directly or indirectly all of the property, assets of the company, and for an order declaring all the acts of the committee an organization to be fraudulent and void.

Marcan is acting for himself and eight other minority stockholders, who claim the terms of the arrangement under which the new corporation is to be formed is not satisfactory to them.

ARMY IS NOW NEAR THE YILDIZ KIOSK

Turks in Panic and Many Seek Asylum in the British Embassy.

SULTAN APPEARS AND IS GIVEN AN OVATION

Constitutionalists Seem to Be of Two Opinions as to Disposition of Him—Money Is Provided for Troops—Fifteen Thousand Homeless in Adana.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The advance of the concentrated army of investment began this afternoon, reaching within two and a half miles of the Yildiz Kiosk. Cavalry went out to reconnoitre and squads were sent to picket bridges across the water. Fifty American tourists, who were driven in that direction, were turned back. Infantry was then observed advancing and rumors spread that the army was about to enter the capital and fighting was inevitable.

There was a veritable panic. Shopkeepers put up their shutters. The British ambassador, Lord Curzon, was caught in the swirling crowd near the embassy, and hundreds of frantic persons poured into the embassy compound, imploring asylum. It was late in the afternoon before refugees were reassured, and sent homeward. The outskirts of the invaders remained about two miles of the palace to-night. On that side the city is entirely open, the fortifications having been planned to resist an approach by water. Evidently the constitutionalists are of two minds with regard to the ruler of their country.

Ovation to Sultan.
The parliamentary deputies, who held sessions at San Stefano to-day, seem to have approved of his deposition, but the splendid reception which was accorded the Sultan to-day on his appearance in public was a graphic demonstration that His Majesty retains a strong hold on the people. He was acclaimed by thousands on his way from the gates of the palace to the white mosque outside the walls of Yildiz Kiosk, while picked detachments of troops lined the route and stood at salute.

No guarantees of any kind have been given to the Sultan by the constitutionalists.

The constitutionalists have practical control of the government. Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, and his associates in the Cabinet, have agreed to carry out the wishes of the Parliament. General Mahmoud Schekef, in a telegram to the grand vizier, styled him a commander-in-chief of the army of investment and of the Ottoman fleet. He is now almost supreme in authority.

General Tells Purpose.
In his communication, General Schekef said: "Owing to recent corruption among the Imperial Guard, the power of government in the capital was completely annihilated. In order to restore and consolidate the authority of the government the second and third army corps dispatched troops to Constantinople and placed me at the head of these forces, and as a result, the army was granted to repentant soldiers who submit, but those continuing to rebel will be punished with mercy."

"Certain guilty individuals, apprehending chastisement, have spread reports that the army is for purely purposes to de throne the Sultan. I absolutely deny this allegation. If during the operations agitators attempt to provoke trouble, they will be held responsible."

Pro-military is pay day for the Constantinople troops. The treasury was without sufficient funds, and it was considered dangerous by the Cabinet to leave the soldiers unpaid, owing to the possibility of riots and looting. The Minister of War hastily summoned the officials of the tobacco monopoly and some of the leading bankers, who have arranged to provide the funds. Turkish finances have been seriously weakened by recent events.

Fifteen Thousand Homeless.
Latest reports from Adana show appalling distress in that district. Some 15,000 persons are homeless and starving, and thousands of orphans are to be provided for in a comparatively small Protestant community nineteen Protestant pastors have been killed. The loss of wheat and the damage to flour mills cause high prices.

Refugees will be distributed respectively of the Armenians, by a commission of Moslems and Christians, presided over by the missionary, Mr. Chambers, who had much experience with relief work at former Armenian massacres, and under the supervision of the British consul.

American Cruisers on Way.
GUANTANAMO, April 23.—The American cruisers North Carolina and Monitor left here at 11:15 o'clock this morning for Asiatic Turkey. They are fully armed and in fine trim, and it is confidently expected that they will make a record-breaking run to Turkish waters.

GETS BIG DAMAGES
Pittsburg Business Man Secures Verdict Against Town Topics.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The jury in the libel case of Samuel Deamster, a Pittsburg business man, against Col. William D. Mann, of Town Topics, to-day returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff judgment for \$40,000.

The suit grew out of the publication of an article in Town Topics which, it was alleged, reflected on the plaintiff.

GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
Monument to His Memory Will Be Presented to the Government.

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 23.—A monument erected here to the memory of General Stephen D. Lee by the United Confederate Veterans will be presented to the United States government through Gen. F. D. Graham, June 11 by General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, commander-in-chief of the veterans.